8

King Amadeus between 1871 and 1873. The Italian people were watching with deep interest the uncertain fortunes of that Italian prince, and De Amicis undertook to give them a lively picture of the King's venerable inheritance and his subjects who differed so widely among themselves in dress, customs and dialects. Of his now famous books of travel "Spain" is second to none of them in freshness of sight and vivacious description. It is not as serious a study of foreign customs and manners as his "Constantinople." But it is no hasty record of a flying visit through the most picturesque country of Europe. De Amicis was on the lookout for facts that do not find expression in historical phrases or in figures. He had an eye for the peculiarities of the landscape and the city street that were distinctively Spanish; his ear listened for sentnents he had never before heard expressed, for the thoughts that were the keynotes of Spanish social life and intercourse. He has active sympathies, no end of enthusiasm, an unbounded interest in every thing about him. He has learned the art of taking the reader into his confidence, and he little cares if his confidant sees something ludicrous in his emotion at the sight of a splendid monument or a pretty Spanish woman. He converses with priests, chats as familiarly as the difficulties of a foreign tongue will allow with the common people, and is struck with their homage to the name of Spain's greatest writer. The Spanish peasant in alluding to his native land will often say "The country of Cervantes," instead of "Spain,"

De Amicis is always in a fine frenzy of enthusi asm. He meets King Amadeus in the public square at Madrid and experiences the sensation of finding one's self in a country where the only person one knows is the King. It is with an effort he restrains himself from rushing after the monarch and exclaiming, "Your Majesty, it is I. I have cone." After a long and spirited description of the great painters of Spain and their works, he exclaims: "With what profound disdain I could tear up these pages when I think of those pictures! Oh Murillo! Oh Velasquez! Oh poor pen of mine!" He lounges in the shops, chats with the street venders and the shop people. In Burgos he is amused by the life of the combined post-office and

amused by the life of the combined post-office and tobacco shop, and gives this sketch of the place:

Since we are talking of shops, let us go into one of a tobacco-vender, to see how they differ from ours. In Spain, aside from the cigarettes and havanas, which are sold in separate shops, there are no other cigars than those of tres caurios is trifle less than three sous), shaped like our Roman cigars, a little thicker, very good or very bad, according to the make, which has rather degenerated. The usual custemers, who are called in Spain by the curious name of parrequisinos, on paving something extra, have given them the selected cigars: the most refined smokers, adding a trifle to this sum, procure the choicest of the choice. On the counter there is a small plate containing a sponge, dipped in water, to moisten the postage stamps, and thus avoid that everlasting licking; and in a corner, a box for letters and printed material. The first time one enters one of these shops, especially when it is full, one is inclined to laugh, in seeing the three or four men who are selling, flinging the coins on to the counter so that they make them fly over their heads, and ca; ching them in the air with the air of dice players; this they do to ascertain by the sound whether they are good, as so many counterfeits are in circulation.

As might be expected, this impressionable Italian tobacco shop, and gives this sketch of the place:

As might be expected, this impressionable Italian takes a lively interest in the public sports. Cockfighting and bull-tighting appeal to his sense of the thrilling and the picturesque. He pa its such scenes with bright colors and ghastly realism and after the excitement has passed off finds himself pessessed by a feeling of disgust. It is only possisie to quote a small part of his description of the bull-fights in Madrid. First the circus and the

well to pass on to the second less horrible encountor:

After the picadores came the banderilleors. For the profaue, this is the part of the spectacle most amusing, because least cruel. The banderillas are arrows, two palms in length, ornamented with colored paper. furnished with a metallic point, made in such a way that once stuck in the flesh, they cannot be detached, and the bull, struggling and shaking himself, only drives them further in. The banderillero takes two of the darts, one in each hand, and goes and takes his stand about fitteen paces from the bull; then raising his arms, and shouting, he provokes him to the assault. The bull dashes toward him; the banderille, in his turn, runs toward the bull; the latter lowers its head to run its horns into his body, and the man plants the banderillas in its neck, one here and one there, and with a rapid whirl, saves himself. If he bends, if his foot slips, if he hesitates an instant, he will be pierced like a toad. The bull bellows, snorts, leaps and begins following the capeadores with a terrible forv; in a moment all have sprung into the walk; the arena is empty; the wild beast with foaming nostrils, bloodthirsty eyes, neck streaked with blood, stamps the ground, struggles, strikes the barrier, demands revenge, wishes to kill, and is thirsting for a massaere; no one attempts to confront him; the sneetators fill the air with cries.

"Forward! courage!"

The other banderillero advances, plants his arrow, then a third, then once more the first. That day eight were planted; when the poor brute felt the last two he uttered a long bellow, agonized and horrible, and dashed after one of his enemies, followed him to the barrier, took the leap with him, and fell into the walk; the ten thousand spectators arose to their feet in an instant, crying: "He has killed him!" But the banderillero had escaped. The bull ran backward and forward between the two harriers, under a shower of blows with sticks and fists, until he reached an open door which led into the arena; the doo

the King rises to his feet. Prascuele, holding in one hand his sword and the muletta, which is a piece of red stuff attached to a little stick, enters the arena, presents himself before the royal box raises his cap, and consecrates to the King, in pronouncing some poetical phrase, the bull which he is going to kill, then throws his cap up into the air, as if to say, "I will conquer or die!" and, followed by the superb cortege of capeadores, he moves with resolute step toward the bull. Here follows a genuine hand-to-hand struggle, worthy of a canto by Homer. On one side the animal, with its terrible horns, its enormous strength, its thirst for blood, maddened by pain, blinded by fury, surly, bleeding and irightful; on the other a youth of twenty, dressed like a ballet-dancer, alone, without any means of defence save the light sword in his hand. But he has ten thousand glances fastened upon him! the King is preparing a gift! His sweetheart is up there in a box with her eyes fixed upon him! A thousand ladies tremble for his life! The bull stops and looks at him; he looks at the bull, and waves his ted cloth before him; the bull dashes under it, the espada steps aside, the terrible horns graze his hip, hit the cloth, and strike empty space. A thunder of applause bursts from all the seats, boxes and galleries. The ladies look the bull, and waves his fed ciofn belofe him, the bull dashes under it, the espada steps aside, the terrible horns graze his hip, hit the cloth, and strike empty space. A thunder of applanse burst from all the seats, boxes and galleries. The ladies look on with opera-glasses, and cry: "He has not paled!" Then follows a silence; not a voice nor a whisper is heard. The andacions torero waves the muletia several times before the cycs of the infuriated animal, passes it over his head, between his horns, around his neek; makes him recede, advance, turm, jump; provokes attack ten times, and ten times by a slight movement escapes death. He lets his muletia fall, picks it up under the eyes of the bull, laughs in his face, provokes him, insulfs him, and amuses himself. Suddenly he stops, puts himself on his guard, raises the sword, takes aim; the bull looks at him; another instant, and they will dash at each other; one of the two must die. Ten thousand glances run with the rapidity of lightning from the point of the sword to end of the horns; ten thousand hearts beat with anxiety and terror; every face is moutonless; not a breath is heard; the immense crowd seem petrified,—another instant,—the moment has arrived! The bull dashes forward; the man raises the sword; one single loud cry, followed by a burst of tempestneus applause, which breaks out on every side; the sword his been buried up to its hilt in the neck of the bull; the bull stargers, and, emitting a terrent of blood from its mouth, falls as if struck by lightning. The man has conquered! Then ensues an indescribable tumult; the multitude seem crazed; all rise to their feet, waving their hands and uttering loud shouts; the ladies wave their handkerchiefs, clap their hands, shake their fans; the band plays; the victorious espada approaches the barrier, and makes the circuit of the arena.

The toreros are not increty artists, as anyone with appears who are to be classed with jugglers.

The toreros are not merely artists, as anyone might suppose, who are to be classed with jugglers, etc., and for whom the recople entertain no other feeling than that of admiration. The torero is respected even outside the circus, enjoys the protection of the young aristocracy, goes to the theatre in a box, frequents the finest cafes of Madrid, and is saluted in the streets with a low bow by persons of taste. The illustrious espada, like Frascuelo, Lagartije and Cayetano, earn the delightful sum of ten taousand francs a year own villas and houses, taste. The illustrious espada, like Frascuelo, Lagartijo and Cavetano, carn the delightful sim of ten thousand tranes a year own villas and houses, live in sumptious apartments, dress superbly, spend loads of crowns on their silvered and gilded dresses, travel like princes, and smoke Havana cigars. Their dress, outside the circus, is very curious; it consists of an Orsini hat of black velvet, a tight-litting jacket, which is left unbuttoned and does not reach the trousers, waistooat open to the waist, which displays a very line white shirt, no cravatte, a sash of red or blue silk around the hips, a pair of breeches fitting the legs like the stockings of the ballet dancers, a pair of morocco shoes ornamented with embroidery, a little braid of hair hanging down the back; then gold buttons, chains, diamonds, rings trinkets; in fact, an entire jewelry establishment on their persons. Many of them keep saddle horses, some carriages. Their names, faces, and gestures are more noted by the people than those of the commanders of the army or the ministers of State.

during the short summer of the Arctic regions attracts the traveller's attention:

In Siberia agriculture ceases at 60 degrees of north latitude, but in Norway oats ripen under 69, rye under 69, 30, and barley under 70. In Finmark the summer heat is intease, and daylight is continuous for ten weeks. The assistance of the Gulf Stream, so much appreciated in winter, may then well be spared. The rapid growth of vegetation is almost incredible. During this season crops are sown, ripened and reaped. It has been found by experiment that in latitude 65 degrees north barley will grow two and one-half inches and peas three inches in the twenty-four hours for several consecutive days! Barley is harvested in ten weeks after being sown. At Hammerfest, in latitude 70.40 north, the grass grows underneath the snow, and hay is made in a month after the snow has left the fields. Here the Scotch fir flourishes vigorously, sometimes reaching an altitude of eighty feet. But a little further east in this same latitude, in winter, mercury and even brandy frequently freeze in the open air.

A Norwegian scientist, Dr. Schubeler, has been engaged in making experiments during the past thirty years to determine the effects of the midnight sun, during the Scandinavian summers, on the wheat and other grain crops. The conclusion he draws is that wheat, corn and other sceds imported from a warmer clime, when cultivated under this minitermittent sunlight, become hardier as well as

wheat and other grain crops. The conclusion and draws is that wheat, corn and other seeds imported from a warmer clime, when cultivated under this unintermittent sunlight, become hardier as well as larger, and better able to resist excessive cold. The colors of these grains are also gracually changed to a richer and darker hue. These are not, however, the only variations that plants undergo by exposure to a night and day sun. The atoma and flavor of wild and cultivated fruits, capable of ripening in northern lands, are much more perceptible by the scuses than are the atoma and flavor of fruits grown under more southern skies. This is particularly observable, Dr. Schubeler says, in the small fruits which are sc grateful in the early part of the warm season. The experiments of this Norwegian scientist derive double interest from the recent inquiries of Dr. Siemens, illustrating the power of the electric light when applied to plants and vegetables to quicken and invigorate their growth. Both investigations, though entirely independent, have led to the same

though entirely independent, have led to the same scientific result.

good quality; and even if the oriental material is good, it is pretty certain to be spoiled in the cook, ing. The Norwegian manner of pressume, the process of the process

reach the trousers, wasteoat open to the waist which displays a very fine white shirt, no cravatic a sash of red or bine silk around the waist which displays a very fine white shirt, no cravatic a sash of red or bine silk around the ballet dancers, a past little braid of hair handing displays a very fine white shirt, no cravatic assistance, as and the needs as the ballet dancers, a past little braid of hair handing displays and the seed as a corral or not be specified as a corral or the individual and then the seed and gestures are more noted by the people than those of the commanders of the army or the ministers of State.

The impression, in fine, that this spectacle leaves upon the mind is indescribable; it is a mixture of seosations in which it is impossible to comprehend anything clearly. One does not know what any one was a sample of the might or morning and clearly short of think of it. At certain moments, you are hortful and on of the server of each of waits of the seems of the commanders of the marvellous courage of the men rouses you; the dancer tightens your heart strings, but you evalt in the victory little by little the fever which moves the crowd takes possession of you; you no longer recognize yourself, you have become another personality.

NORSK, LAPP AND FINN; or Travel Tracings from the North of Europe. By Frank Vincent, jp. 19, 263.

Mr. Vincent, an American tourist, the author of the North of Europe. By Frank Vincent, jp. 19, 263.

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Mr. Vincent, an American tourist, the author of the North of Europe. By Frank Vincent, jp. 19, 263.

Mr. Vincent, an American tourist, the contract of the contract of the Lapps and Finns. He writes becoming a small part of his description of the build-fifth in Marking. First the circus and the crowd:

I entered; the circus as the circus and the control of the control

The Lapps are rapidly decreasing in numbers In 1858 the population of Lapland was estimated at 30,600, while now it is given by an officer of the Norwegian Government as only 17,000. Mr. Vincent says the causes of the dwindling away of this peculiar population are the practice of pely-andry, the excessive use of alcoholic spirits, the difficulty of obtaining sufficient reindeer moss in winter to support the herds which supply them with food, clothing, etc., and lastly the fact that they are everywhere being supplanted by the Quains, who are more industrious and intelligent. The Lapps are meeting the usual fate of nomads who are too feeble to oppose the sweeping tide of civilization, and are doomed to early extinction. A visit to another encampment of the errant Lapps upon the sub-hills of the great mountain chain of Nordland about fifty miles southeast of Bodo, is thus described:

thus described:

I entered a tent made of reindeer skins spread upon birch boughs. It could not have been more than six feet in diameter and four in height, but within it were nine Lapps at dinner. Their ages and sexes, as ordinarily among those pigmies, one could not possibly guess. Some were sitting upon their heels after the manner of Oriental nations, others were squatting like toads, so flexible are their logs. They were very friendly, offering me some reindeer's milk, and also begging me to drink some of their liquor, which was passed around in a little silver ladle. Seeing, however, the wry faces they made I was in no humor to accept the latter courtesy. During the meal the dogs were invited to partake of some milk and water from

faces they made I was in no humor to accept the latter courtesy. During the meal the dogs were invited to partake of some milk and water from the same vessel the Lapps were using.

Though their tent seemed so small, I may just mention that still smaller ones are employed in Iceland. There you will find them only three feelingth, five long, and three broad! The interior of the Lapponian portable pavilion presented a most curious sight. Its contents were marvellously miscellaneous. Besides the nine human pecapats Our traveller was not particularly pleased with Norwegian manners. Spitting is a national bad habit, yet spittoons are unknown. He saw people spit on the floor in their own parlors before company, and on the steamers, "although the sea is quite convenient, the deck is generally covered with spittle." The food and the table customs are also criticised:

The Norwegians are not epicures, nor even what might be termed good lizers. They have but little variety on their tables; the food is not always of

the pullthus. On such occasions the rider merely gets out and covers himself with the sucw-sledge, against which the deer having entirely exhausted his rage, the Laop simply turns it over again and proceeds on his journey as it nothing had happened.

I expressed a desire to taste some reindeer milk, and a woman started at once for the need, while a man lasseed a doe for her. The milk I found tasted much like butter; it was so excessively rich. The Lap anders either use the milk fresh or make it into cheese. The doe gives so little milk that a large hera would not afford more than what a few families could consume. The reindeer cheese I did not like; it was too oily and too strong. A cake of it six inches in diameter and two inches thick sells for about 40 cents. The venison which I generally ate at the hotels and on the stearners was apt to be tough and not very highly flavored, but when fresh killed and eaten on the mountains it is delictous. When the bucks are fat their flesh actually seems to melt in one's mouth. Keindeer meat is very cheap in the Norwegian towns.

When liberated, the great herd—herds generally do not number more than two or three hundred head—trotted joyfully up the steep hills toward greener grass and onward to the eternal snows. Their slatey bodies and white breasts and tails made quite a pleasing contrast with the verdure of the valley. The last I saw of them was as a swarm of ants upon the slopes of a far-distant mountain. FALL RIVER LINE TO BOSTON

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Leave at 5, 8:15, 10:30 a. m., 12 m., 2, 3:30, 4, 5, 6, p. m.
FOR ATLANTIC CITY, EXPRESS, 2 p. m. with through
cars, arriving at Atlantic City at 6:55 p. m.

FOR FREEHOLD
At 8:15 a. m., 12 m., 2, 4, 5, 6, p. m. For Keyport at
8:15, 10:30 a. m., 12 m., 2, 4, 5, 6 p. m.

Steamboats and Railroads. CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ers for Pittsburg, Columbus and Cincianati, Parior car al-reached.

7 p. m.—Daily fast line for Washington arrive Cincinnati 8:30 p. m., Chicago 7:50 a. m., and St. Lonis 8:30 a. m. B. & O. palace sleepers through to Cincinnati and Chicago. Entire train runs through to Cincianati and Chicago. Entire train runs through to Cincianati and Chicago. Entire gersafter 10:30 p. m. Arrive at Canden Station, Bultimore, 6:35 a. m., Washington 7:35 a. m. Day Express leaves Balti-more 9:30 a. m. Washington, 10:40 a. m. Sleepers for Cin-cinnati.

No other line makes faster time to the West. Trainsarrive from the West at 6:40 a. m., 8:40 p. m., and 10:40 p. n. Ticketsand sleeping borths secured and bargyle called for and checked to destination at Company's 9 dice, 313 Broat-way, and at all the offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Com-pany.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILWAY.
Via Bay route and Sandy Hook at 10:20 a. m., 3:45 p.
m. for r ast iong Brench, &c. On Sundays, 9:30 a. m.
Via Ba achiport- For Sandy Hook and Highlands, 5, 8:15 a.
m., 12 m., 4, 5 p. m. For Monmouth Beach and Seabright,
0, 8:15 a. m., 12 m., 3:30, 4, 5, p. m.
Via Red Bank-8:15 a. m. for Lakewood, Toma River,
Barnegat, &c. 2 p. m. for Lakewood, Manchester, Toma
Biver, ATLANTIC CITY and all stations to Bay Side. 4 p.
m. for Lakewood, Toma River, Banegat, &c.

way, and at all the offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

FRIE RAILWAY, now known as the NEW-VORK LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD ATTAINMENT OF CHAINS FOR CHAINS FOR CHAINS FOR EXPOSE.

By m.—Cinclinatal and Chicago Day Express. Drawing room Coaches to Buffato and Suspension Bridge.

Ca. in. (Daily.)—Factle. Court Streets arriving w Suc. 18 a. in. (Daily.)—Factle Express. From Secondar Corollas and Southwest. Pullbusiness with at crans to the West and Southwest. Pullbusiness with at crans to the West and Southwest. Pullbusiness with the crans to the West and Southwest. Pullbusiness are Normal Southwest. Pullbusiness and Nasaran Falls. Cinclinati and Chicago vit. 1011 changes also Hotel Dining Cars to Chicago. 7. a. m. (Daily.)—Pacific Express for the West. Steening Coaches through to Buffalo. Nasaran Falls. Cinclinati and Chicago vit. 1011 changes also Hotel Dining Cars to Chicago. 7. b. m. (Daily.)—Pacific Express for the West. Steening Coaches through to Buffalo. Nasaran Falls. Cinclinati and Chicago. 7. b. m. (1), 5. 21. b. 12. 7. 39 p. m. 1011 all lating water to the West. Newart. 8. b. 10. 11. b. 10. b. 10. 20. m. 12 millinght. Sundays. 8. b. 10. 10. 10. b. 10.

m. for Laacwood, Toms River, Banegat, &c.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

BOUND BROOK ROUTE.

For TREN 10N and PHILADELPHIA.

Leave New York from station C. B. R. of N. J.

For Philadelphia, Ninth and Green-ste, at 7:45, 9:30, 11:15

a. m., 1:30, 4, 4:30, 5:30, 7, 12 p. m. On Sunday at 8:45 a. m., 1:30, 4, 4:30, 5:30, 7, 12 p. m.

For Third and Berks-ste, at 5:30, 7:45, 11:15 a. m., 1:30, 4:30, 6:30, 7, 12 p. m.

For Trenton, 5:30, 7:45, 9:30, 11:15 a. m., 1:30, 4:30, 6:30, 7, 12 p. m.

For Trenton, 5:30, 7:45, 9:30, 11:15 a. m., 1:30, 4, 4:30, 5:30, 7, 12 p. m.

From Stations Phila and Reading 4: R. Niuth and Greensta, at 7:30, 6:30, 9:30, 11 a. m., 1:15, 3:45, 5:40, 6:45, 12 p. m.

On Sunday, at 8:45 a. m., 5:30, 12 p. m.

From Third and Be k-sis, at 5:20, 8:20, 9:15 a. m., 1:340

5:25, 6:25, 11:30 p. m. Sunday at 7:45 a. m., 4:30 p. m.

From Trenton—1:25, 6:25, 8:30, 9:05, 10:19, 11:34 a. m., 2, 2:21, 4:26, 8:25, 7:20 p. m. Sunday—1:25, 8:25 a. m., 6:15 p. m.

Connection is made at Jersey City Station to and from Rrooklyn and Eric Depot, Jersey City.

Tickets for saic at foot of Liberty-st., Nos. 239, 261, 401, 944, 957, 1:323 Broadway, and at the principal hotels, Nos. 2 and 4 Court-st, and Annex Office. Jeweil's Wharf, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Company, Dodd's Express, will call for and Nos. 2 and 4 Court-st, and Amber Brooklyn.

N. Y. Fransfer Company, Dodd's Express, will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination. Application can be made at 944 and 1,323 Broadway, 736 Sixthave, New-York, and 4 Court-st., Brooklyn.

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Newhitter 11 (10 marks), 12 h. 1. 10 n. 4 m. 4 m. 14 m. 15 h. m. 16 m. 1 pon Tribus connect with New-York and Oswego Midlani Ballroadsk (191-3).

Fort (191-3) 10:20 km, 4:30, 5; 1:15 km. Sundard (191-3) 10:20 km, 5; 5:10 11; 1:15 km. Sundard (191-3) 10:20 km, 5; 5:10 11; 1:15 km. Sundard (191-3) 10:20 km. 10:35 km. 10

CUNARD LINE.

CUNARD LINE.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSFROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSFROM PIER NO. 40. NORTH RIVER
CATALONIA. Saturday, Oct. 8, 5a. m.
SOYTHIA. Wednesday, Oct. 12, 9a. m.
BOTHNIA. Wednesday, Oct. 12, 730 a. m.
Cabin passage \$80 and \$100 return tickets on favorable terms.
Steeragetickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling-Green.
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Leave New-York addry, Sundays inclinded, at 5 p. m. from
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foot of Marray-st. Connection by
ANNEX BOAT FROM BROOKLYN

at 4:30 p m. Jersey City 4 p. m. Tickets and staterooms may
be secured at all principal hotels, transfer and ticket offices, at
the office on Pier 28 and on steamers.

GEORGE L. CONNOR.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.

The steamship CATALONIA
will sail on Saturday, October S, at 6 a. m. For freight and
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VERNON H. BROWN & Co.
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GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY,
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Pier of Company, new, No. 42 North fitver, fost of Morton-st.
Traveliers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channelin a small
bost.
CANADA, Frangeui. Wednesday, Oct. 12, 9 a. m.
PEREITE, Delapiane. Wednesday, Oct. 19, 2 p. m.
LABRADOR, Jonela. Wednesday, Oct. 26, 7 a. m.
Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnas, of Paris, in amounts to
sunt. LOUIS DE BEBLAN, Agent. No. 6 Bowling Green.

From the Co. C. B. RICHARD & CO., General Passenger Agents, No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y.

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4:00 p. m., Accommodation to Albany and Troy.
4:00 p. m., St. Louis Express with sleeping cars for St.
6:00 p. m. St. Louis Express with sleeping cars for St.
outs, running through every day in the week, also Niagara
alls, limitals, Totele and Detroit.
6:30 p. m. express, with sleeping cars for Clayton via Uttea,
uburn Road stations, also to Montreal, excepting Sanday,
9:00 p. m., Pacific Express, dully, with sleeping cars for
cochester, Fuffalo, Cleveland, Totelot, Detroit and Chicago,
11:00 p. m., Night Express, with sleeping cars to Albany and
roy. No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y.

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FIRST CABIN. STORMEN SOUTHAMP.

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Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, \$28. Steamers sail from Pier between Second and Oct. Richard St. Hoboken, N. J.

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Tickets on sale at No. 5 Rowling-Green, 252 and 413 Broad-Tickets on sale at No. 5 Rowling-Green, 252 and 413 Broad-way, and at Wescott's Express Oxioes, 3 Park-place and 785 and 342 Broadway, New York, and 333 Washington-et, Brooklyn. I. M. TOUCL'S, Gen. Sup. C. B. MEEKER, Gen. Poss'r Agt.

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Connecting with Providence and Worcoster Railroad for The Palace Stoamer MASSACHUSETTS will isave on Tuesdays, flurisdays and Sattriays, and its Steamer MASSACHUSETTS will isave on Tuesdays, flurisdays and Sattriays, and its Steamer MALA. TEA on Mondays, Wednesdays and Freiays to 5 P. M. FROM PIER 20, N. R., ool of Warrendsk, Now York, Staterooms secured at offices of Westcott's Express Company, and at ann apply 40 els and those based.

7:30 a. m. and 4 p. m., running through via Tronton and Camden.

Returning, trains leave West Philadelphia 12:01, 3:45, 5:25,
7, 7:35, 8, 8:30, and 11 a. m. (Limited Express 1:30 p. m.), 1, 3,
4, 5:45, 7, 7:05 and 8 p. m. On Sunday, 12:01, 3:45, 5:25, 8,
8:30 a. m.; 4, 7, 7:05 and 8 p. m. Leave Philadelphia via Camden, 9 a. m. and 3:50 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

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